SER OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. C. Ald to Ireland.—A Committee to receive dona-tions of money is siving daily from 10 to 5 o'clock, in Prime's Building, M Wallet, and a freight barge, lying in Lamis Rasin, has been furnished by Mr. W. S. Griffith, 25 South-it, to receive contributions of grain, provisions, &c. preparatory to shipment to Ireland.

To Correspondents.-" A Subscriber" is informed that there is no vessel regularly in the Australian trade. The proper way to procure a passage would be to go to Liv.

The Wrongs and Woos of Ireland. We disclaim any peculiar sympathy for Ire-iand, though as the home of a portion of our ancestors such might be pardoned. Our interest in her ition and prospects is that which we should feel for any Eight Millions of our brethren suffering the keenest agonies of destitution and perishing by thousands of actual starvation. Who would not be moved and melted by such a spectacle ! Who would not be impelled-if not for their sakes, yet for those of Mankind everywhere-to search out and proclaim the couser of such an awful ca-

The leading article in the Express of Wednesday propounds and calmly discusses the momentous question- What is to be done with Ireland? The writer truly and forcibly urges that one great defect in the Social condition of the Irish People is the almost exclusive devotion of their Industry to Agriculture, and that mainly of the rudest and simplest order-that is, the production chiefly of Vegetables and Roots on little patches of rented sofl. Another, he says, is an ignorant Priesthood a third an Established Church, which is the Church of the governing class only, and not of the People. The practical remedies be suggests are a more enlightened Catholic Clergy, like those of France and Germany: a more diversified cultivation by means of larger farms; and the extensive introducthe Clergy, which may be very well, we think these suggestions sound and pertinent. Ireland, to be presperous and happy, must have Manufactures and a more diversified, scientific Agriculture. I am inclined to think in consideration of all cir-

writer in the Express says:

"If we could ever strike the great fountain of evil in Ireland, and ascertain what that was, it might be within our power to prescribe a remedy. The majority of our countrymen think that it is the memopoly of the soil by the few Lord Proprietors—but when they are told that the same monopoly of the soil exists in England and Scotland, and that the English and Scotland, and that the English and Scotland and sha happy and a prosperous people, it is certain that there is some more extended root of evil. When, too, they are farther told to compare Great Britain, where the soil is in a few hands, with France, where the soil is divided by the various processes of the French Revolution into actual Agrarian more interesting the states—sub-divisions so small even that proprietors, in thousands of places, cannot plow even without transpling with his horse upon a neighbor's fields that are sown—and forced also to acknowledge from incontrovertible facts, that the British are richer in detail and in the general, and better fed and better cloud than the French, the demonstration is again forced upon them, that an evil lies rooted in Irish society far deeper than the of course to be regretted vast monopoly of the soil."

How is this? It seems that, through the convulsions and confiscations attending the French Revolution, a large proportion of the Peasantry of France have become owners of little patches of soil-say from a quarter of an acre to two acres each, and that they are nevertheless poor and often in want-wherefore the writer concludes that the Monopoly of the Soil is not the radical evil in the on of Ireland. The logic of this reminds us of the Paddy who, having been told that feathers made the softest sort of a bed, procured a feather. placed it on a stone, and laid his head on it. It did not answer. 'Ah!' says he, 'if one feather be so hard, what would ten thousand be?'-We cannot agree that because one feather does not make a pillow, therefore ten thousand would not. Show us a Frenchman starving on ten to twenty acres of his own fair land, and we will admit the force of the Express's illustration A careful survey would doubtless show that nine-tenths of the Soil of France is even now the property of less than one tenth of of the People, and that the great majority of the peasantry termed land-owners are but nominally so.

In illustration of the truth that the Monopoly of the Soil, mainly by a conquering race connected by few ties of blood or creed with the Toiling Millions. is the fundamental evil in the condition of the Irish whereof those above conceded are natural conse quences, we will briefly and simply narrate the story of a recent fugitive to our shores from the scene of Ireland's desolation. It is doubtless not essentially dissimilar from that of thousands of

Patrick Gallagher, who recently landed in our the steerage of the Richard Watson, had for saveral years been a farmer of the middle class in the ity of Slige, renting ten acres of light soil, for which he paid £1 per acre, or about 848 50 per annum, beside all the taxes and parish dues, for the use of his ten acres. (This is a moderate rent for Ireland; much of the soil is rented at from \$10 to \$20 per acre.) His year commenced in March, and hie rent must be paid every six months in advance. Me never saw his landlord, who probably never saw the land, nor did it so much good as to spit on it in the course of his life. Mr. G. understood that he lived somewhere in France. All he know was that there was a landlord's agent, who took care that the rent was promptly paid; or we to the ten-The land was leased by the single year only.

and whenever the rent would bear screwing up it A year ago, Mr. G. considered himself fore-handed and doing well. He kept three cows, a horse, hogs, poultry and a few sheep on his ten acres, had last season three acres of oats, which yielded a good return, and planted two acres with Potatoes, which were utterly blasted—he did not harvest the first bushel. Having no Potatoes to oat, he in October last threshed out one sack of oats and took it to a neighboring mill to be ground into food for his family, though he had not yet paid his advance rent for the Winter half of the year, commencing September. He had not been gone an hour with his grist, when the landlord's agent came with a distress-warrant and levied on everything he had in the world-to pay the £5 half year's rent. One of the cows sold under the distress for £8, but the costs were now £6, and this mode of paying is a disbeliever in Capital Punishment, but you rent made a serious breach in the tenant's means of paying in future. He was discouraged and no by this and the Potato failure : so he resolved to emigrate to America. He gave up his land, with the rent thus paid to March, paid all his debts, including £5 expended last Spring in Guano for this land, left £10 to pay rent for his father and £5 to pay rent for his brother, and with the remaining proceeds of his stock and his oats shook off the dust from his feet and has come to try his hand at farming in America. We trust it will not be many before such as he will be welcomed to a patch of our unoccupied soil without charge, and that barriers will be erected against the stealthy approaches in our country of that accursed Feudalwhich has driven him from his native land. When the day shall arrive that one man cannot here own that portion of the earth which another man needs and he does not, any more than he can thewater which another must drink or the air which that other must breathe, then will our country be a fit and secure refuge for the victims of can injustice and law-guarded robbery.

WILLIAMSEURGH-MEETING FOR IRELAND .-- A all has been issued, signed by Thomas C. Moore, Joseph Boughton, and others, in Williamsburgh, for a meeting at Lexington Ball, on Saturday evening to dinessures for the relief of the starving poor of d. We hope Williamsburgh will not be behind in

We are gratified to perceive that the citithe Fourteenth Ward are to hold a meeting on you the find inst at the church of Rev. Dr. and at the head of Conterest in compli-cat of the Gentral Committee for the in Ireland to device measures

The \$3,000,000 Bill-Mr. Webster's Resolutions-Peace or Conquest. From our own Corresponder

WASHINGTON, Monday eve. Feb. 15. The bill granting the \$3,000,000 to the President has passed the House of Representatives, accompanied with a Proviso prohibiting the extension of the fatal institution Slavery over territories yet to be acquired of Murico. Great as is the trust thus reposed in the President, it may be that the exigencies of National affairs will excuse the proceeding. At the best, it is but Three Millions

wasted. I have fears, however, that the bill with the Proviso will never pass the Senate. The only chance that seemingly offers itself for the accomplishment of an early Peace hangs doubtfully on the future --That chance foregone, a war of uncertain duration is sure to be entailed upon us. The best advised of

the nature of our present hostile position toward Mexico, speak confidently of the necessity of a ten years' War-a War that will grow in atrocity and in fearful losses to both belligerent parties. If there be a possible way for its avoidance, Pat. riotism, Humanity, and the blessed teachings of

our Saviour, enjoin its entertainment. Everything but Principle should be sacrificed for the termination of a war that sacrifices every principle in its prosecution. If the Wilmot Proviso do not pass the Senate-

and no one thinks it will-why not adopt the spirit of Mr. WEBSTER's Resolutions this day in that body, declaratory of opposition to farther acquisition of territory-and pass unclogged by proviso or restriction the bill for the \$3,000,000? The accomplishment of such a Resolution could not be impossible. Southern men might concede to the conviction of the North-which has conceded so much to them-the extension of farther Slave Territory ; so that no territory at all be acquired. The \$3,900. 000 Loan bill then could pass both Houses of Con gress, for the means of purchasing not territory, but peace. The South, it is acknowledged, is op tion of Manufactures. Setting aside the matter of posed to the acquisition of all farther Free Torritory: it demands the extension of the "peculiar institutions," or it will oppose rigorously and successfully, all territorial acquisitions. Southernmen, But are these all the Reforms demanded? The cumstances and relations connected with the present condition of affairs with Mexico, will gladly acknowledge the Rio Grande as the Western

sideration the terms of farther acquisition.

The hope of Peace on one side, the certainty of War on the other, this is the state to which by the folly and iniquity of our rulers we are reduced! I am sure that both the parties of the North and South would consent to the clothing of the President with the power over \$3,000,000 to purchase a Marine corps from the line, and rejected. peace, rather than tolerate a certain War of interminable duration : agreeing as a compromise upon the Rio Grande as the present terminus of our Em-To this they would rather come, I mean, than leave a gloomy future-a future pregnant of evil to all parties and to the country-the compul- way to a motion to postpone the bill until to morsory settlement of the question. All required to row make such consummation of an almost unanimous hope is a magnanimous conduct on the part of those to whom has been delegated for such beneficial purposes the original power of the People. That peake and Delaware Canal, owned by Government there is a marauding spirit-a desire of aggran- was opposed by Mr. Campron and passed over disement at the expense of others-in Congress, is impossible of denial. It has been demonstrated in many an unblushing declaration : in many an unhesitating vote. But I believe there is too much honor, too great a regard for international rights. too much hope of future fame, too much self-respect with the large majority of the two Houses, openly to spoliate a weaker nation-and that nation our on ly sister Republic on this whole Northern Conti-

The mind of the country is against the robberlike dismemberment of a country with whom we have ever been, with temporary exceptions, on terms of fraternal concord. From us, she drew her lessons of resistance to foreign tyranny: by our example she was encouraged in her patriotic ardor; and our institutions she adopted as models in the establishment of her own. And can we without compensation, destroy the Republic we have aided to establish-the child that has leant upon our fostering care, and owes existence itself to our mighty travail ?

Mexico will pay us, when she is able, all she owes—she has never repudiated. If we require security, we can hold territory or towns in pawn. at former rates. No change in Stocks. But let us not rob and appropriate first, and afterward offer to compromise by taking the better part of our unlawful acquisitions.

"The Senate of Ohio have indefinitely postponed the consideration of the several bills pending in that body lent to a flat refusal to repeal. And the Whig Senators must bear the responsibility of this refusal—the vote to postpone being. Ayes 19, Noes 14—Ares Whigs in the af-firmative—just enough to turn the scale against the col-

man, but its original source, we believe, is the Cincinnati Herald, the 'Liberty party' organ in Ohio. Thirteen Whigs voted to repeal the Black Laws, three Whigs voted against repealing them; one Loco-Foco voted to repeal, eighteen Loco-Focos voted not to repeal; whereupon the 'Liberty' papers assert that 'the responsibility' of the defeat rests on the party which gave one seventh of the negative votes and not that which furnished the other six-sevenths. According to this logic, Christ was not crucified by the unbelieving Jews but by

his own chosen disciples. GENIUS AND THE LAW OF LIBEL -Mr. Edgar A. Poe, well known as a Poet, having of course mittee rose and the House adjourned. more wit than wisdom, and we think making no pretensions to exemplary faultlessness in morals. till less to the scrupulous fulfillment of his pecunisry engagements, wrote for Godey's Lady's Book a series of Literary Portraits of New-York notables, both of the major and minor order .-They were plain, sincere, free, off-hand criticisms-seldom flattering, sometimes savagely otherwise. Of this latter class was an account of Mr. Thomas Dunn English, which seemed to us impelled by personal spite. To this birching Mr English very naturally replied charging Mr. Poe with gross pecuniary delinquency and personal dishonesty, and the Evening Mirror was so goodnatured as to give him a hearing. Mr. English would hardly have suspected the fact from the tenor of this retort acidulous upon Poe. Mr. P. therefore threw away the goose-quill, (though the columns of the Mirror were impartially tendered him for a rejoinder,) and most commendably refrained from catching up instead the horse-whip or the pistol; but he did something equally mis-taken and silly, if not equally wicked, in suingnot his self-roused castigator, but the harmless publisher, for a libel! The case came to trial on Wednesday, and the Jury condemned the Mirror to pay Mr. P. \$225 damages and six cents costs.—
This was all wrong; \$25 would have been a liberal estimate of damages, all things considered, including the severe provocation; and this should have been rendered not against the Mirror, but against English if, upon a fair comparison of the two articles, it appeared that Mr. P. had got more than he gave. Mr. Fuller of the Mirror talks very philosophically of the matter, and seems only anxious for the preservation of his Editorial laurels.—
In reference to the joinder of his brother-in-law in the action as a co-proprietor of the Mirror, he says:

"The action we have alluded to was brought against another gentleman, conjointly with ourselves, whose only connection with this paper consisted in a bill of sale taken by him of Morris & Willias as security for money loaned. The Mirror, since the dissolution of partnership in 1845, has had but one editor and one proprietor, whose name daily appears as such on every copy of the paper issued. No other person has any control over its columns or affairs."

We are indebted to Hon. J. W Miller for the setting from voting on the main Provision so an amendment.

Messers Davis, Young, McHenry, Grider, and Trum-Messer, Davis, Young publisher, for a libel! The case came to trial on

We are indebted to Hon. J. W MILLER for copy of his Speech on the War. Also to Hon. Groson is the Loco-Foco candidate for Congress in the Ist

Assumen for his remarks on the same subject. We would call the special attention of our readers to an article on the 4th page headed ' Famine in ireland—Plan of Relief.'

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. Important from Mexico.

FEBRUARY MAIL VIA HAVANA. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18-9 P. M. Papers from Havana to the 6th inst. have been eceived by an arrival at Charleston. They furnish later intelligence from Mexico, brought to Havana by the British Mail Steamer which left Vera Cruz early this month. Santa Anna was still at San Luis with \$2,000 men.

Gen. Taylor was said to have left his recent position and passed to Victoria with 6,000 men, sup-

posed to be on his march to Tampico. The clergy had refused to contribute the eight llions of dollars which government had attempted to raise aponchurch property. The clergy were much excited against Santa Anna, and were endeavoring to get up a pronunciamento against the whole Cabinet and Santa Anna, and reported that they had resigned.

Great jealousies exist between the different Mexican Generals, and much confusion and disorganization in the government and the country.

The Vera Cruz garrison consisted of three thou sand troops, who were much dispirited daily expecting an attack from the Americans. It is said that on the 2d of February there were only 1,000 men in the Castle, badly supplied with provisions and the best informed thought that all the resistance which they could offer would be comparatively

Many vessels laden with valuable cargoes had run the blockade and entered different ports of Mexico. A large French ship, with a valuable cargo, was captured after being once warned off.-New-Orleans papers of the 11th have come to hand by the Southern mail, but they contain no news-

### XXIXth CONGRESS ... Second Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. The Committee on Commerce reported the House bill regulating the carrying of passengers in emigrant ships, with amendments. The bill was passed and returned to the House. It requires each passenger to have fourteen superficial square feet his accommodation-two children, not over eight years, to be counted one passenger.

The bill to continue the jurisdiction of the State Court at Key West until a Judge of the United limit of our country, and postpone for future con- States Court is appointed introduced by Mr. YELEE. was passed.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up and several amendments adopted-among them one appointing a pyrotechnist with the rank and pay Lieutenant commanding.

An amendment was offered to separate the Staff The Three Million Bill was then taken up. Mr BUTLER made a highly interesting speech, princi-

pally in reference to the Slavery question. Mr Uston obtained the floor for to-morrow. Mr Stymous commenced speaking, but gave

The bill for relinquishing stock of the Chesa-

several bills were passed.

informally.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Territorial Bill to aid in the construction of certain roads in Wisconsin, which was taken up in Committee of the Whole, numerous amendments for

mittee of the Whole, numerous amendments for the improvement of rivers and harbors were pro-posed and rejected, and the bill being reported to the House was rejected, 53 to 102.

The bill to continue certain public works in Wis-consin was next considered and amendments passed embracing many provisions. The river and har-bor bill of last session was proposed, when Mr-McClelland moved to strike out all after the en-acting clause, and insert substantially the River and Harbor Bill. A long debate ensued, and sev-eral amendments to substitute proposed, when the eral amendments to substitute proposed when the Committee rose, without action on the substitute, and the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18-8 P. M. An injunction against the Western Telegraph line having been refused by the Circuit Court, it will commence operations to-morrow.

Eight thousand barrels of Flour sold here to-day at \$6 25: two thousand barrels of Corn Meal at Of Grain we have noticed only a few small sales

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 18-7 P. M. Mr. HARRIS reported a general law for the incorporation of Religious Societies.

A motion was made to appoint a Committee to report a joint bill in relation to Bridge Compan and after considerable debate the motion pre

The Resolutions of Thanks to Gen. TAYLOR and others, were taken up and debated till adjournment. No question taken. ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BURNELL reported a bill appointing wreckmasters in Westchester, New-York, Kings, Queens

The bill relative to certiorari in certain cases was passed. This is the bill relative to FREE-Mr. SMALL introduced a general bill for the in-

corporation of charitable and religious associations. A farther debate was had upon the Judicial Dis trict Bill. Several motions to amend the bill were rejected, and pending a motion to strike Tompkins from the VIth District and insert Tioga, the Com-

MARKETS -Sales 500 bbls Rochester Flour at \$6 625 ith storage to the opening of the River, and 600 do Western at \$5 90, deliverable on the Canal about 90 miles hence. Street sales of Grain at 82@83 cts for Corn : 84 cts for Rye : 40; 2041 cts for Oats : 65; cts for Barley : 87} ets for Malt. A lot of handsome Hogs sold | ceased husband's dying request) to enlighten her own sex

### Grouns of the Wounded. Father Ritchie, though he devotes most of his | ing-bottle? Quick, before it faints!

Monday evening's issue to his own special calamity, in being excluded from the floor of the Senate finds room for a mingled wail and execration over the triumph of the Wilmot Proviso. Hear! hear! THE WILMOT PROVISO—TREACHERY OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN FEDERALISM—We were unable to attend the Capitol to-day, but we understand from the letter of a friend, now before us, that the previous speculation which he had communicated to us upon the intended movement of the Federal party on Mr. Wilmots-Froviso, has been confirmed by their course in the Committee of the Whole, to-day. We do not undertake to vouch for the accuracy of his statement, but he states that "the Southern Whigs secured the passage of the Wilmost Proviso by their votes, or sixtaining from voting in Committee—voting against Dromgoole's point of order, which was calculated to prevent a direct vote by Yeas and Nays in the House—against the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the acquired territory—and, finally, by abstaining from voting on the main Proviso as an amendment. WILMOT PROVISO-TREACHERY OF SOUTHERN

WILLIAM J. HAMERSLEY, Esq. of Hartford District of Connecticut. The story of Rev. Mr. Bowden having be-

murdered by his wife in Spencer Co. Ky. turns out to be

The War Locos presented but a feeble array last evening at their pow-wow in Vanxhall. Then

lookers-on, and many others had little sympathy with

The meeting was called to order by Henry Arcularius,

Esq. who nominated Hon. Wm. T. M'Coun for Chair

man. The nomination having been confirmed by the

meeting, the Vice-Chancellor stepped forward and said.

pice, 'I move that George Douglass take the chair.

was a cry all round the platform that the Chairman's

emarks would destroy the influence of the meeting, and

effect. This he attempted to do in a speech abusing Cal-houn and Webster, and calling on the party to 'mark

and remember' those who qualified their support of the

War by propositions respecting incidental matters of do-

After this the following Resolutions were offered

and read in the midst of considerable confusion. They

are exceedingly rich, and bring to the proper test those

Resolutions of the Working Men Favoring the Vigorous Protecution of the War against Mexico.

e service-to make common cause against the A

war harangue, which was responded to in the usua fashion. While he was speaking we left the Hall bu we learn that there were some rich doings afterward. The regular meeting soon adjourned, but Capt. Rynder and his followers had not given vent even to a fraction of their patriotism, and so stayed to finish the proceedings after their own fashion. The scene is reported to have been extremely rich, but we have no room for far they narticulars.

ther particulars.

The Administration is welcome to all the comfort it can

derive from this meeting. A more ridiculous farce we never saw played. The Globe will doubtless do its best to give fictitious importance to its proceedings, but it will be in vate. The great body of our citizens of all parties applied the noble stand taken by our Members of Congress and will give them a hearty support.

standard, a sword, or a gold ring to some valiant 'Kur-

nel' or Capting, the Express would have recorded the

fact without a sneer-perhaps have extolled her performance as an example of feminine grace and dignity

but that a Woman should attempt (in obedience to a de

fare and that of the race, how vulgar! how shocking

Will not some old granny send the Express her smell

New-York Town Elections.

ULSTER CO - Complete

KENTUCKY SENATOR -The Legislature of Ken

tucky on the 11th inst voted twice, being the 24th and 25th ballots, for a Senstor of the United States, but without making a choice. Messrs, Underwood, Letcher and Metcalfe, (Whigs.) and Mr. Hawes, (Loco.) were voted for. The ballots resulted as

FIRE AT PATERSON, N. J .- A fire broke out yes-

day morning about I o'clock, in the the carpet factory

of Messrs. Higgins, of this City. Building machinery

son. No insurance on the building and machiner

We understand that the Mesers. Higgins were insured.

The story of one of Mr. Ritchie's sons send-

ng a challenge to Mr. Yulee, the Union says, is without

"THE ELDER'S HOUSE, or the Three Con-

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 145, opens

the slightest foundation in truth.

and the greater part of the stock destroyed. The

Whigs. Superodes,

Woodstock H. Reynoids, Hurley .. Peter Cripell, Kingston .. Wm. Masten, Wawarsing B.C. Hornbeck, New Paltz .. Murice Wurts, Malborough Mr. Carpenter, Plattekill ... Mr. Morrison,

ed country.
red. That the Regiment so enrolled shall be em-

who signed the call for the meeting. Read them !

Francis B. Cutting was put forward to neutralize

was; to be sure, quite an array of Custom-House dependents, and Capt. Rynders and his 'b'hoys' were there in considerable force; but there were very few of the more respectable and influential mem-bers of the party in attendance. The hall was indeed full but a large portion of the audience were mere

waggons and store.

Corn Meal continues as yesterday; 4 75 to 811 on the

Corn Meal continues as yesterday, 4.75 to S1; on the spot, were obtained to-day.

Groceries are still animated with large sales.

The Board of Trade has recommended that in future Clover Seed be sold by the pound, and that in purchases and sales of Corn the same State standard of 56 lbs. to the bushel be adhered to.

The weather is cloudy and looks like a settled storiation two have had so many capricious changes through the week, that before midnight the sky may be clear again.

Fellow-Citiens. I meet you with pleasure, and thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, shall serve you to the best of my shillty. I wish, however, to say at the outset, that if in the proceedings of this meeting there shall be any censure, express or implied of Northern Democracy, or of our Representatives in Congress for the noble stand taken by them against the extension of the curse of Human Slavery over the territory that may be acquired by the War with Mexico. I wash my hands of all responsibility.

While the Chairman, was thus defining his notition. The village of Port Richmond, a few miles above the The village of Fort Richmond, a few miles above the cityon the Delaware, which has grown up so suddenly as the coal depot of the Reading Railroad, has been incorporated by our Legislature as a District and will be organized immediately. This step will add to its permanent prosperity and improvement. Corporate and private capital has been expended there to an amount over one million dollars, and there will be over two hundred new houses built there the coming season. In the face of all this—with the every-day evidences that a Protective Policy has benefited them, as it must the country generally, the District will doubtless continue by hands of all responsibility."

While the Chairman was thus defining his position, the wire-pullers around the platform looked fierce as tigers, and before the sentence was finished his voice was drowned by the hideous yells of Capt. Rynders and his crew. In the midst of the confusion, a cadaverous look-ing Custom-House officer roared out at the top of his Ingersoll, who can diagrace the age they live in by vot-ing against the Wilmot Proviso.

Sales of Stocks—First Board and after—50 Union This motion was seconded by a number, but the effort to displace the Vice-Chancellor did not succeed. There

THOMAS F. MARSHALL KILLED BY CASSIUS M. CLAY.-Under the above caption the Louisville Demomeatic policy, or the 'cursed question of Slavery.' The | crat of Saturday last publishes the following very im-Chairman, however, did not seem at all frightened, either | probable story :

probable story:

"We learn that news reached here resterday, in a private letter, of a fatal encounter between C. M. Clay and Thos. F. Marshall. Reports of this character have often been current in our city. The public know that a grudge has long existed between them. We learn that, for some cause, Marshall challenged Clay; that Clay retured to fight, saying that they had volunteered in behalf of their country, and should not kill each other there; but that if he would wait until the war was over, the matter should be attended to. Marshall became euraged at this reply, and rushed to Clay's tent, when Clay, in the encounter, ran him through with his sword." by the gentleman's rhetoric or the applause it elicited, but smiled as blandly as if the remark had been intendbut smiled as blandly as if the remark had been intended as a panegyric upon the soundness of his Democracy. Mr. Cutting said he would not have come forward but for his intense love of country. This feeling was so strong in his bosom, that he was ready, if he could thereby do any good, to walk to Harlem barefoot! He went for Decatur's doctrine, 'Our Country Right or Wrong.' At this Capt Bynders and his tribe gave nine cheers, which grew fainter and fainter to the close. Lorenzo B. Shepard then read the Address and Resolutions prepared for the occasion, in which those who seek to embarrass the Administration by discussions as to the origin of the war, the manner in which it has been conducted, or respecting questions of domestic policy that ought not to be considered at this time, were demounced as anti-Republican in feeling and Tories at heart.' The Custom House clique were very noisy in their vociferations of applause while the address and resolutions were being read. The question on their adoption was immediately put and carried.

After this the following Resolutions were offered

Clay, in the encountry is a paragraph in the Baltimore Clipper, President Polk has selected the following Captains of Companies, to be taken from Maryland under the Ten Regiment Act. Capt. Oden Rowie, of Prince George Country, now a Lieutenant in Capt. Kenley's company in Mexico. Capt. John Eager Howard, it of Baltimore. Capt. Richard Merrick (son of Ex-Senator Merrick) of Frederick country; and Capt. James P. Archer, of Baltimore city.

## Legislature of New-York ... SEVENTH WEEK.

Would a Presbyterian such a Catholic to draw up his Confession of Faith ! - Whig Principles - Governor S and - Railroads - Canal Francis - Judicial Solarie Agricultural Schools - Law Reform - The Colleges. Resolved. That we look upon the present critical posi-tion of our country with sorrow and deep concern, and that in her present hour of need we are ready to pro-tect and defend her. The crisis has now arrived when action, thorough and lummediate action is imperatively demanded of every American citizen, but most especial-ly of those who have houses, lands and property to pro-tect. Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday eve'g. Feb. 17, 1847. The Triegraph complains that I have unjustly attacked Mr. Worden, that I am more friendly to the Locos than the Whigs, and that I do not advocate Whig principles. Where are his bills of particulars?

When Mr. Worden was nominated by Mr. Burnell, a Commissioner of the Code, it looked to me pretty much as if the Presbyterian General Assem-bly at their annual session in Philadelphia, were to resolve that the cause of true religion urgestly required a new Confession of Faith for the reformed churches, and that the right reverend and orthodox

generated. That as working men—as men who carn our daily bread for ourseives and families—by the Labor of our hands—we shall be compelled to leave our families in extreme want, while our more fortunate fellow citizens will be enabled to make ample provision for their families during their absence—yet as men who love our country, we are willing to waive this (to us) very serious consideration, and make common cause with them, for the purpose of bringing the War to a speedy and successful termination.

Resolved, That while we, who have no stake in our country except to preserve her honor unsuffied, thus cheerfully volunteer our services, we shall expect a prompt response from those who have larger, interests—who have houses, lands, and merchandise to protect.

Resolved, therefore, That we. National Reformers of the City of New York, in view of our country's imminent peril, feeling bound to make prompt answer to her call for active service in the war against Mexico, cight hundred men by the first day of April next; provided that those of our fellow citizens, numbering for handred and with men who have aigned the call for this meeting.

wered to select from among their numbers suitable ficers to lead them; and the pay to be equally divided among officers and men.

Resolved, That it becomes the imperative duty of every American citizen who raises his voice in favor of war, to enroll himself in the ranks, and become an active defender of his country's liberties; therefore, honor and
patriotism urgently demand that those of our fellow citizens who have given their names as advocates of war,
should immediately units with us and repair speedily to
the theatre of action in Mexico.

Resolved, That we are constrained to look with distrust upon the actions and motives of men who would
urge their fellow men to fight, while they refuse to take
up arms themselves, but desert their country in her
hours of darkest trial and danger.

We think full half the meeting were in favor of adon-

We think full half the meeting were in favor of adop-ting these resolutions, but before any question could be put on them, Capt. Rynders seized and tore them to pieces. The reading was responded to by cries of "That's right." That's the true doctrine." Let the rich men enlist, &c. &c. There was great confusion and the meeting seemed likely at this to break up in grand row.

lative to Freeman's Lunacy;
And a bill to grant the insane (like the sane,) the benefits of the writ of certiforari, was referred, and reported on by Mr. Shumway.

On a former day, this question came under discussion

Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT, of Utica, ("The Tribune" ditorially and with much sulogism announces, is about o lecture, at Baltimore, as she has already done at other laces, on Anatomy and Physiology. We live in a queer ge and a great country! [Express.]

If Mrs. WRIGHT had made her appearance before the public as a danseuse at the Park or Bowery, or as the

agent of a company of patriots in petticoats to present a

can say it?

In the House, Mr. Leavens reported a bill allowing our Railroads, on the line of the Canal, to carry freight all the year round, paying tolls; and Mr. Burchard reported a bill in aid of that excellent mode of imparting instruction to the 17,000 teachers of the State, by means of Teachers Institutes.

The New-York Delegation were to have met this

Canal Frauds.

The Commissioners appointed to examine into the alleged frauds on the Canals, reported to day, with a heavy bundle (of testimony, which, on motion of Mr. Cornwall, was sent to the Canal Committee.

n the Supreme Court, and to pay 25, or more, Judges of that Court, \$2,500 a year, and \$3,000 a year each of

of that Court, \$2,500 a year, and \$3,000 a year each of the eight Appeal Judges.

Agricultural Schools.

Messrs John Caldwell, J. S. Skinner, Wm. Browning, Geo. M. Woolsey, D. F. Lee, Gen. James Tallmadge, O. L. Helley, Gurdon F. Leeds, Clinton Rosevelt, and others, have petitioned, through Mr. Sickles, for an Agricultural College, to be located near New York, in charge of the American Institute. They complain that "that old fashloned collegiate education has totally neglected that part of instruction which concerns the formation in every scholar, of a strong body and practical knowledge." Lon Reform-Another Memorial.

Low Reform—Another Memorial.

Mr. Sickles presented the memorial of N. B. Hoxie.
Geo. B. and John H. Stevens, D. Waiden, Jr. Charles A.
Cook, W. S. Spear, J. F. Brady, N. Jarvis, Jr. H. P. Horcon Alfred B. Ketchum, L. A. Lockwood, John Fowler, Jr.
S. L. M. Barlow, and others, members of the bar of NewYork, in which they express their desire to keep pace
with that "praissworthy zeal for legal reform" manicated by the elder members of the bar—and they pray
the passage of a law making provision.

1. That THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW, as a distinct
and peculiar occupation and institution of society, as and peculiar occupation and institution of society, RE ABOLISHED. 2. That ALL the forms and rules of legal aboLISHED. 12 THAT ALL THE STREET OF OUR EXISTED, be

verts," is the title of a small religious volume which ASOLISHED. 2. That ALL the forms and rules of legal proceedings. As THEV HAVE HERETOFORE EXISTED, be abolished. [Are they all bad, all wrong ij. 3. That no costs, or fees, shall be hereafter allowed to any person for conducting any suit at law. or any legal proceeding, whatever, as attorney, solicitor, proctor, or counselor, as against either party to each suit or proceeding. [Will lawyers work for nothing? If I am rich—a poor man's debtor—and wont pay, and he employs a lawyer to get his own, is it the poor man who must pay for my wanton act of injustice f] forms No. VIII. of Dunigan's 'Home Library.' Published in interesting paper from the Quarterly Review on 'The farquis of Montrose, and contains beside a great variety of valuable reading. Sold by Taylor, 2 Astor House "THE DIVORCED" is the title of a Novel, ded on Facts in Real Life, by Lady CHARLOTTE Buay, which may be had of W. H. Graham, Tribune

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Philadelphia.

The nonarrival of the steamer has suspended all business in our markets for bread staffs. A few lots of Flour were sold to-day for \$6.15, but it is difficult to maintain this price. Unless foreign news should be very favorable, it must recede.

Some parcels of Wheat were taken at \$1.35.25 at for Penn. Red and Penn. Yellow; Corn at \$5.291, from waggons and store.

be read with abiding delight by thousands who have been hitherto unaware even of the name of Thoreau. To say that he is a pupil of Emerson and an admirer of Carlyle would to those readers be superfluous. We must have room for a single extract, treating of the commonest objection to Carlyle:

"Carlyle sione, since the death of Coleridge, has kept the promise of England. It is the best apology for all the bustle and the sin of commerce, that it has made us acquainted with the thoughts of this man. Commerce would not concern us much if it were not for such re-sults as this. New England owes him, a debt which she will be along to recommend. suits as this. New England owes him, a debt which she will be slow to recognize. His earlier essays reached us at a time when Coleridge's were the only recent words which had made any notable impression so far, and they found a field unoccupied by him, before yet any words of moment had been uttered it our midst. He had this advantage, too, in a teacher, that he stood near to his pupils; and he has no doubt afforded reasonable encouragement and sympathy to many an independent but sollary thinker. Through him, as usher, we have been latterly, in a great measure, made acquainted with what philosophy and criticism the nineteenth century had to offer—admitted, so to speak, to the privileges of the century, and what he may yet have to say, is still expected here with more interest than anything else from that quarter.

here with more interest than anything else from that quarter.

"It is remarkable, but on the whole, perhaps, not to be lamented, that the world is so unkind to anew book. Any distinguished traveler who comes to our shores is likely to get more dinners and speeches of welcome than he can well dispose of but the best books, if noticed at all, meet with coldness and suspicion, or, what is worse, gratuitous, of handed criticism. It is plain that the reviewers both here and shroad, do not know how to dispose of this man. They approach him too easily, as if he were one of the men of letters about town, who grace Mr. Somebudy's administration, merely, but he already belongs to literature, and depends neither on the favor of reviewers nor the honesty of bookselbers, nor the pleasure of readers for his success. He has more to impart than to receive from his generation. He is another such a strong and finished workman in his craft as Samuel Johnson was, and like him, makes the literaty class respectable. As few are yet out of their apprenticeship, or even if they learn to be able writers, are at the same time able and valuable thinkers. The aged and critical eye, especially, is incapaciated to appreciate the works of this author. To such their meaning is impalpable and evanescent, and they seem to abound only in obstinate mannerisms, Germanisms, and whimsical ravings of all kinds, with now and then an unaccountsity, true and sensible remark. On the strength of this in obstinate magnerisms, Germanisms, and wainteness ravings of all kinds, with now and then an unaccountsity, true and sensible remark. On the strength of this last, Carlyle is admitted to have what is called genius last, Carlyle is admitted to have what is called genius We hardly know an old man to whom these volumes are not hopelessly scaled. The isanguage, they say, is foolishness and a stumbling block to them, but to many a clear headed boy, they are plainest English, and despatched with such hasty relish as his bread and milk The fathers wonder how it is that the children take to this diet so readily, and digest it with so little difficulty. They shake their heads with mistrust at their free and easy delight, and remark that "Mr. Carlyle is a very learned man." For they too, not to be out of fashion, have got grammar and dictionary, if the truth were known, and with the best faith cudgelled their beatins to get a little way into the lungle, and they could not but confess, as often as they found the clue, that it was an intricate as allackstone to follow, if you read it honestly. But merely reading, even with the best intentions, is not enough, you must shows that we written these books yourself—Only he who has had the good fortune to read them in the nick of time, in the most perceptive and recipient season of life, can give any adequate account of them."

notice "Singleton Snippe, who married for a living," by Jo. C. Neal-rich in the humor of truth; The Brickmaker," a genuine poem by T. B. Read a Prairie Song, by Bryant; and-but indeed these

to resolve that the cause of true religion urgently required a new Confussion of Faith for the reformed enterbes, and that the right reverend and orthodox father in foot, John Hughes, bishop of New York be a Commission to assist in the compilation of the same, the same of the table of the Same of Mr. Worden with high respect, but showed that he was no believer in the good work of codification. Was this above the same of th

ment will do much for the Union, I have (in a very subordinate sphere, to be sure.) sent not a few steady, welldirected shots into the enemy's camp, and if the fluttering that followed, and the way the feathers flew be evidence, the Telegraph Editor may analyze it.

In Sanare, to-day, there was some discussion about a
bill relative to transporting convicts to State prisons.

Some 12,000 less or more, are charged to the State in
this way for last year. Who got the money i Are
there no details?

In the House, a petition was presented from William
H. Seward, David Wright, and Christopher Morgan, relative to

force which breaks shafts cranks and other working gear, can proceed from the boiler through the narrow am-pipe and valve, to act with sudden and violent force on the piston, the area of which is twenty-five

on by Mr. Shumway.
On a former day, this question came under discussion incidentally, and in reply to remarks by Mr. Develin, Mr. Cornwell pronounced an elegant and much-deserved eulogium on Ex-Governor Saward.
That gentleman I never saw, but have been a close observer of his political earner since he entered the State Senate, perhaps its youngest member, many years ago, and count myself among those who look upon him as one of the few who have earned the bighest honors their country can bestow.
Whether popular or unpopular he has notfeared to be right—his sympathies, like Clinton's, have not been confined to one class of the population, but extended to all while meaner men grovelled after riches, Mr. Seward's ambition has been to do good. His feeling are holding, and his hopes are centered in the happiness and prosperity of his native country. Had Mr. Seward been where Messrs. Dix and Dickinson now are, the Texas enormity would have found in him a steady opponential to weaken the free North, by the return of Polk the advocate of Slavery and Texas. Would it have been so had Seward taken the helm in the Empire State? Who can say it?

In the House, Mr. Leavens reported a bill allowing

In the House, Mr. Leavens reported a bill allowing

In the House, Mr. Leavens reported a bill allowing BURGESS, STRINGER & CO. 222 Broadway. Dr. Bushk's Vegetable Pills possess many valu-

able properties; they act mildly on the system and give none of the distress so often felt from the use of purgatives, and yet they act so energetically on the Liver as to prove most valuable as an Anti-Bilious medicine They cleanse the stomach and bowels and do not leave them costive afterward. They will be found equal to st all times. The Principal Office is 412 Broadway.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—This popular Hotel, centrally located, 105 Chesnotest. Philadelphia, will be found an agreeable tarrying place for travelers visiting that city, where every attention will be paid to their comforts Dinner at 2 and 34 o'clock.

\*.\* A post coach belonging to the house will convey passengers to and from the dépots and landings for 25 cts. each, including luggage. D. K. MINOR, late of New-York, Proprietor.

Jas. M. Sanderson, of Philadelphia. Ass'ts. 1274wis Geo. P. Burnham, of Boston.
Sands's Sarsaparitia.—We occasionally meet with

fuse their assent to the most obvious truths, vield implicit son believed in second sight, while he discredited the ac count of the earthquake at Lisbon; and the Emperor of Siam, who denied the possibility of the conversion of water into ice, could perceive no absurdity in the fictions of purchase of nostrums that only serve to aggravate disease, reject the valuable preparations which experience has found to be safe and efficacious. The rapidly increasing sales of Sands's Sarapartila induces the helief that the public mind is at length awakened to a sense of its value. For cutaneous affections, liver complaints, and gastric disorders, we regard it as almost a specific.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. corner of Williams and Sands and Sands

William-st 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

CITY ITEMS.

Post Office.-The Commercial Advertiser yes terday afternoon contained a severe but just account of the wretched inefficiency of the post office service. All editors and publishers of newspapers of above a week's standing, must sgree with the strictures of our cotem Almost every mail that arrives brings the com plaints of disappointed subscribers whose papers have been regularly sent but have been lost in the maw of the post office. We send them but they never reach their destination;—this is a fact so frequent that we have had to make up our minds to it on the same phi losophy as that which sustains cels under the operation of skinning. Even at so short a distance as Philadel. phia a friend of ours was not long since compelled to have his subscription transferred from our Daily to the

It is said that there is a deficiency in the number of clerks in the New-York and Albany offices. How far this deficiency extends we do not know, although we do know that the office at Boston is no better furnished These young men are overworked in a manner almost

These young men are overworked in a manner almost inhuman. The Commercial says:

It is admitted on all hands that the clerks in those offices work much harder than there is any reason in asking them to do, but they cannot accomplish impossibilities, and we have the best authority for saying that bags of newspapers have remained in the New York post office SIXTY hours before they were sent on to their destination merely for the want of physical force sufficient to distribute them for the mails.

We have made the proper complaints in this matter to our own postmaster, who, justice compels us to say, we believe does all in his power to remedy the evil, but he could only regret the inefficiency of the means at his command. We have complained to the Department, but as our private letters do not appear to have come to hand, we trust we shall be pardomed for saying aloud, do. Mr. Postmaster General allow us a few more clerks; it may straiten your means to support traveling electioneering agents, but you may depend that it will improve the finances of the department, and stop the fault-inding of grumblers, by the cessation of the causes of complaint.

Relief For Iretann.—The amount of the causes of complaint. RELIEF FOR IRELAND.-The amount of money

in the hands of the Committee in this City yesterday was \$00,000. With this they have purchased, through Messrs. John Buckley and N. H. Wolfe, brokers, who generously relinquished the usual brokerage, 2,000 bar-rels of corn meal, at a cost of some \$16,000. The bark Victor has been chartered to take out the meal. Mesers. Dutihl & Cousinerey, who had chartered her at 27d, per bushel freight relinquishing her to the Committee at the same price, when they could instantly have obtain ed 30d, for her, thus making a donation of more than \$500. Some \$5,000 still remain in the hands of the EDWARD L. WALKER.-Here are some lines

ive growth. His remarkable talent and charming style of playing are attracting great attention wherever he goes. We shall soon have the opportunity of bearing him once more in New-York LINES TO EDWARD L. WALKER Suggested by hearing that he was soon to give Concerts

ddressed to this distinguished planist of our own na

THEY may talk of De Meyer, Who, smashing the wire, Makes harmonies whirl through a maze; But fairies, with wings, Float over the strings. While our own native minstrel plays.

They come flashing on rays. In tremolo blaze, And gracefully float far away ; Then wilder and prouder. And deeper and louder, The soul gings its passionate lay Ever wider it ranges.

And harmonized changes Through swift flights of octaves go glancing. While lovely creations, In sweet modulations. Like moon-dimpled waters are dancing

Through the velvet meadows of Jane

When Herz touches the keys It seems like a breeze That kisses the waters in tone And whispers low, In a graceful flow,

But as soft and clear On the charmed ear Fall the awast aerial trills Like dewy showers On fragrant flowers. When our own native minstrel wills.

Like a burning coal Of inward fire in every vein, Sends a sunny gush, Or a lightning rush, Of ardent life through every strain. Then welcome, once more,

And his glowing soul.

Thou bright Troubadour. As pleasant as birds in the Spring ! And may echoes of fame

YANKEE DOODLE for this week is better han ever both in its illustrations and its letter press For any man's reading, or woman's either, we know no scissors have been busy all over the present number but the following jeu d'esprit, evidently from a pen with which our readers are familiar, is all we can make

The navigation of the Hudson is temporarily closed; though the tide of travel still continues to ebb and daw along its banks in easy stages. 'T is an ill wind that blows no good; and the same blast that congoals the liquid thoroughfare sweeps the dust from many an extra stage; the same that causes the buckets of a steamboat's wheel to dip into frosted cakes instead of the sparking wave, has been known to create a sudden revolution is spokes long silent and innocent of tongue. Change is not worthy by every sensible person:

What is one man's loss is another's gain.

spokes long ellent and innocent of tongue. Change is noteworthy by every sensible person:

What is one man's loss is another's gain.

Expect fine weather while you have rain.

The Highlander lies in the midst of the Highlands, and in all probability will not make her appearance in the low-lands for some time to come. She undertook to keep the navigation open through the Winter, but though she is a nice boat in some respects, she has certainly ustabilished no character as an ice boat. In her last 'trip up' she 'set down' her passengers by landing them in the middle of the river. (This may seem paradocksical but upon examination a nice distinction will be perceived in the case, sufficient to justify waiving the point at issue.) Having broken her wheels, she has laid by for repairs till she gets a new pair. In this unpleasant situation she may have to remain until a general liquidation of bonds in the Highland banks shall have released ber, from her lis-bilities, which cannot well take place wi'z-out an unusual rise in the thermometer or a heavy is not rein. The Highlander is now unquestionably the b stess boat in the river.

REV. JOHN SEYS.—The Christian Advocate and

REV. JOHN SEYS .- The Christian Advocate and Journal, in an article referring to the recent trial and acquittal of this gentleman on a charge affecting his moral character, says: "In the judgment of his breth-ren, and the whole community, he comes out unscathed by the slander, and without a spot upon his reputation. as a Christian and a Christian minister. Never was there a more triumphant vindication. Never did brother Seys stand higher in the estimation of his brethren, or of the

Extract from the New Orleans Daily Atlas January 29: Among the best specimens of articles ex-hibited at the State Fair in December was Fingerald's Portable Mill, exhibited by Stephen Brown, of New-Yord. The mill commends itself on account of the ex-ceeding portability, in being but little larger than a peck measure. The grinding surfaces are composed of the best French burr stone which are affected little by use. and easily put in order when worn smooth by any one who possesses them. It is represented as being remarkable for its simplicity of construction, and the rapidity with which it reduces wheat, rice or corn, to the finest and best quality of flour and mesh." Manufactured by

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND VOTERS.—The ten or twelve witnesses imprisoned and detained in our City Prison since the first of November, 1846, to give evidence against the officers on Blackwell's Island, were yesterday brought before His Honor, Judge Gakley, by a writ of habeas corpus. A motion was made by William B. Wedgwood, their counsel, for their discharge, which motion was opposed by District Attorney M Keon. After full argument and examination of the re-turns to the writ of habeas corpus, the motion was allowed and an order for the discharge granted. No blame can be attached to the District Attorney much delay in bringing this case to trial.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS .- Another effort was made last evening to obtain a quorum, but without success. The Mayor and Ald. Hart and Gilbert, are at

nds of such singular moral obliquity, that while they re-

his own, is it the poor man who must pay for my wanton act of injustice f]

The Colleges, &c.

Mesers, Burnell, Wright and Perkins, addressed the House against taking the 23,500 from the education of accountry, far and near, at his offices in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Ballimore. His agency in New-York is in The Tribune buildings.

Weekly in consequence of the almost regular failure of the former to reach him.